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WHOLE NO. 1803.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## ORGANIZATION OF COLLEGE MEN.

University Association of Hawaii  
Begins Business.

JUSTICE JUDD AS PRESIDENT.

Will Have Two Meetings Each Year—Once  
Around the Festive Board—Constitution  
Adopted—Many Colleges and Universities  
Represented—First Gathering in December.

There were twenty-four graduates  
representing thirteen American col-  
leges and universities gathered at the  
Y. M. C. A. hall Thursday afternoon  
in response to the call issued by J. T.  
Crawley and others, to organize a  
University Association in Honolulu.  
While those assembled did not repre-  
sent all the college graduates of the  
city, there were quite enough to war-  
rant going ahead with the organiza-  
tion, collecting the first initiation fees  
and instructing the executive commit-  
tee to make arrangements for the first  
meeting to be held in December next.  
Dues were then collected and the meet-  
ing adjourned.

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mit new members and transact such  
other business as may be assigned by  
the Association.

VI. There shall be two meetings of  
the Association in each year, one in  
June and one in December, at either of  
which the business of the Association  
may be transacted; and the Executive  
Committee shall provide such literary  
and social entertainment as shall seem  
best.

VII. The initiation fee shall be one  
dollar.

VIII. This constitution may be af-  
fected by a two-thirds vote of the mem-  
bers present at any meeting.

Following the adoption of the con-  
stitution, an informal ballot for officers  
was taken. The final ballot resulted in  
the election of Chief Justice Judd,  
President; Rev. D. P. Birnie, Vice-  
President; J. T. Crawley, Secretary and  
Treasurer, and Dr. C. M. Hyde, S. M.  
Ballou and Wallace R. Farrington, Ex-  
ecutive Committee.

A vote was taken instructing the  
secretary to enroil as many members  
as possible, and the executive commit-  
tee to make preparations for the first  
meeting to be held in December next.  
Dues were then collected and the meet-  
ing adjourned.

## KILOHANA LEAGUE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Series of Entertainments Arranged  
for Next Year.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NIGHTS

Some New Members Elected—Matrons Will  
Give Afternoon Teas—Life Class to be  
Organized—Condition of Treasury—Will  
Purchase Piano—List of Officers for Year.

At the regular annual meeting of the  
League, held last night, there was a  
great deal of interest and enthusiasm  
manifested by those present.

The treasurer's report showed a sur-  
plus of \$75.50 in the treasury, besides  
outstanding dues amounting to \$129.50.  
In view of this healthy financial con-  
dition, the Board of Management sent  
in a recommendation that a committee  
be appointed to investigate the matter  
of purchasing a piano for the League,  
and report to them. Mrs. A. B. Tucker,  
Miss Kate McGrew and Miss Grace  
Richards were accordingly named.

The coming year is to be productive  
of other good things besides plastic and  
pictorial art. The following program  
of events was adopted:

December 19—Literary entertain-  
ment.

January 30—Dramatic performance.

March 13—Musical.

April 25—Lecture by Prof. Maxwell.

June 6—Literary entertainment.

July 18—Dramatic performance.

August 29—Musical.

October 10—Lecture by Prof. Max-  
well.

In addition to this the regular fall  
and spring art exhibitions will be held,  
the first one being open for the mem-  
bers' first view on November 16th.

A tea circle is being formed among  
the matrons of the League to eke out  
the other entertainments by occasional  
afternoon teas at the Art League  
rooms.

In the election of new members it  
was decided that hereafter they should  
always enter as subscription members,  
and if they made a satisfactory show-  
ing in the exhibition they should be  
admitted to the ranks of the associate  
or active members.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, having con-  
tributed to the spring exhibition, was  
elected an associate member and the  
following names were added to the list of subscription members:

Miss Alice M. Bond  
Mrs. W. C. Weedon  
Miss C. Clymer  
Miss Ella Stansbury  
Mr and Mrs. S. M. Ballou

Mr. H. M. Whitney  
Mr E. L. Hutchinson  
Mr. Clive Davis  
Mr William Love

As a committee to see that the Art  
League is properly reported in the pa-  
pers, Mrs Henry Castle and Messrs  
D. Logan, W. R. Farrington, D. H.  
Hitchcock and C. W. Dickey were ap-  
pointed.

Mr. Hitchcock reported that a sketch  
club is being formed as an adjunct to the  
League. The plan is to meet at the  
exhibition rooms once a month and  
sketch from a living model.

The following officers were re-elected  
for the ensuing year:

# CHILDREN TRAINED BY ELECTRICITY

Scientific Appliances in the Rearing of Infants

## TWO PSYCHOLOGISTS BABIES

Children Taught Muscular Coordination and Self Preservation from Birth. The Study of Colors—The Touch is Developed in Babyhood—An Interesting Study for All

(Boston Transcript)

Two of Washington's well known scientists are rearing their babies according to unique scientific methods to the like of which no children in the world have ever been subjected. The savants in question are Psycho-physicist Elmer Gates director of the new laboratory of psychology and mind art and Mr. William Dunwiddie, the government's ethno-photographer. Hearing of the experiments in an incidental way the writer recently visited the two gentlemen at their laboratories and persuaded them to divulge the details of their methods which have never before been made public.

Professor Gates is an experimenter in the new science of psycho-physics and is arranging in the suburbs of this city an elaborate laboratory in which he is installing many a complicated apparatus for measuring and altering the sensations and emotions of man. His only child to whom the writer was presented, is a happy faced and pretty boy of sixteen months whose blue eyes shine brighter than those of most children and whose well-formed head enwreathed in golden curls is unusually developed for an infant of his size. The unique course of training which he has daily undergone since he appeared in this world has been systematically devised to serve in substitution for the usual processes of amusement contrived for other children of his station. His play things are the delicate instruments of his father's laboratory and he enjoys as much fun with this odd apparatus as the average youngster acquires from his dolls or his hobby horse.

Baby Gates' father told the writer in the beginning of the interview which took place partly at his laboratory and partly at his adjacent residence that his original theories relating to scientific child rearing have been based upon numerous experiments which he has for a number of years made with animals, such as dogs, guinea pigs, mice, and others. These animals have had their brains trained by different processes which he applies to man, now that he has seen their exact effects. A man who can't train a dumb beast, this experimenter said, is unfit to train a young infant. It is very dangerous, in his opinion, to subject children to any experimental processes whose exact effects have not first been accurately determined by scientific investigation.

Baby Gates' training according to the father began about two years before he was born. In the psychologist's opinion the mental, moral and physical developments of a child are profoundly modified by the intellectual and emotional life as well as by the health of both parents during a period preceding its creation. He says that some modern biologists believe that characters acquired by parents during their own lives cannot be transmitted directly to their children. To contradict this he lately trained guinea pigs for four successive generations in the use of their seeing faculties, and he found that the young of the fourth generation were born with a much greater number of cells in the seeing areas of their brains than were found in the brains of other guinea pigs which he had not trained.

The complicated processes by which the Gates baby is trained are based upon an original classification of the senses which the psychologist has devised after studying all of the class of nerves. According to this we have eight senses instead of five as was taught to us at school. These senses are sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch, sense of cold, sense of heat, and the muscular sense.

Soon after his baby was born the psychologist began as the first training to develop the brain cells controlling his senses of heat and cold. Each day he was placed in a tub of water whose temperature could be varied to any degree. At first a single bath was given in water having the normal temperature of his body. At the end of six weeks two additional baths were given one slightly warmer and one slightly cooler. The baby was placed first in the cool then in the normal and last in the warm water. The limits of the temperatures of the cool and warm water were more exaggerated from week to week by adding more baths. And thus has the infant been trained to endure considerably high and low temperatures by gradual but not sudden changes. A device for developing the tenacity of the child's heat and cold sense is a pair of rubber gloves connected with both a warm and cold water supply. These are duly rubbed over the entire surface of his little body while the water inside is made gradually warmer or cooler. As a result of this the psychologist explained the baby will be able to endure great differences of temperature and his brain will be stored with memories of all the degrees of heat and cold which anyone is likely to encounter in the course of life.

At equally regular intervals Baby Gates is made happy by being placed in front of an electric wheel which revolves pastelbound disks bearing each of the fundamental colors of the solar spectrum. By combining disks in

possible variation of color may be shown with their various tints shades hue, lustres and transparencies. They are produced in the order of the spectrum. The baby watches the wheel loosely and when he is older he will be taught to discriminate between an increasing number of variations. Professor Gates tells the writer that the average artist has no more than ten or twelve per cent of these possible variations and is therefore lacking in memory structures corresponding with all of the variations not seen. He later examined a well known artist and found that he could distinguish less than 10 per cent of the combinations shown him. Another instrument to be used on the child when he is older is a glass containing three large prisms so arranged that any variation of the spectrum thrown by one can be covered by any part of the spectrum thrown upon the same screen by either or both the others. Any desired combination of colors may thus be purely made with the original light. By other instruments the effects of colors upon emotions can be measured. Such training the psychologist believes is the best possible foundation for an artistic education. Just as his eyes must regularly perceive every variation of color in natural sequence this child must as systematically hear every possible degree of sound. As beginning he is being trained with two little whistles each having a rubber bulb at one end and arranged to give any pitch in the musical scale. In the beginning the professor held in each hand a whistle, one arranged to give a much lower note than the other. A piece of candy was always placed in the hand holding the whistle of the lower pitch. Although the whistles were changed from hand to hand the child soon learned to associate the lower note with something good to eat, and thus to distinguish between the two pitches. By gradually altering the pitches so as to give out sounds more nearly the same, greater acuteness in this discrimination is being developed. When further developed the child will be trained by means of a large electrical instrument, which its inventor, Prof. Gates, says will give all possible variations of sound in systematic order. Two electro-magnets are arranged on either side of a small steel disk, about the size of a cent piece. By means of two commutators the current may be alternated between the magnets at any desired velocity. With each alteration the disk vibrates once. When vibrating less than 18 times a second it creates no audible tone merely a series of tappings. The faster it vibrates the higher the tone—the treble limit being 200,000 vibrations per second. By inserting different disks and pulling out certain slides, all of the possible tone qualities, the chords or harmonies of each tone, can be mathematically produced. Most exact lessons in discrimination between audible variations of tone will be taught with this. In similar manner the sense memories, as the psychologist terms them, of smell and taste are registered in the brain of Baby Gates. There are in the laboratory 1,500 different smells bottled in small vials, classified and arranged in order. Starting at one end of the row and smelling in order gradual differences can scarcely be appreciated until the two end bottles are held to the nostrils. Practice on this piano of smell will build up what the professor calls the necessary "smell memories" in the baby, and will teach him great acuteness in discriminating odor from odors. The same vials are used for training the taste memories, the barbitol substances being omitted. A straw is dipped into the substance and touched to the tongue. Taste and smell training was begun on Baby Gates when he was 10 months old, and now he can distinguish about 50 different tastes and 30 different smells.

The development of touch is accomplished by requiring the child to feel all sorts of surfaces, and according to the father to allow his mini to live in his skin for the time being. He is permitted to go barefooted a certain number of hours each day and to touch with both hands and feet various substances and materials such as velvet sandpaper brushes leaves glass, earth glazed surfaces sticky or ace etc.

That all of the brain cells governing his muscular sense will fully developed this same baby must have every one of the many muscles of his under body moved systematically and at regular intervals. During this exercise the father keeps before him a manikin showing the position and direction of each muscle. At first the infantile limbs, head and body were moved in different directions by the father's hands until the memories of the muscular feelings were mentally engrossed. Now the little fellow is required to stand on the floor and to pick up toys and other objects in various attitudes which exercise serves as a mild form of gymnastics. No single muscle in the child's entire musculature is neglected by this action contrived to combine mental memories of motion speed and the tonus in his brain.

When he is satisfied that the fundamental training is sufficient Professor Gates will adopt for his child elaborate courses of athletics and manual culture. All of this odd training is combined with play and is as thoroughly enjoyed as the ordinary romps of childhood.

The Dunwiddie children who are being reared according to another more scientific system of mental, moral and physical culture are a girl a 1 a boy at the respective ages of three and a half and two and a half years. Both of these tots have unusually bright and sweet faces and their physical developments are very far above the ordinary for the healthy active child. Both of these little ones have been trained from birth according to a strictly uniform system. When they were about three weeks old they were placed in a darkened room and given elementary training in activity by being attracted by lighted lamps and candle's moved across their fields of vision. At first each infant merely followed the light with his eyes, not long after he learned to move his head and later to turn his stomach in order to follow the light still further. At three weeks of age both children were taught to grasp at attractive toys. In this way the activities of the hands and arms were developed in a short while. Bills of different colors were also shown to

the infants and they soon learned enough color discrimination to grab for the most conspicuous of the group. At a remarkably early age the infant commenced a system of physical culture. Before the movements could be made automatically each tiny limb was grasped and worked in all possible natural directions. By tempting him with colored toys each child was soon taught to raise himself from a reclining posture. All sorts of gymnastics were indulged in at first artificially and all of the muscles of the body were daily made active by this system. When first placed in a sitting posture, the babies of course toppled over, but the father or mother was always near, so that when the toppling occurred the only discomfiture was a painless bump of the head against one of the parental hands. Even this was objectionable to the infantile disposition. Soon it was learned that by sitting upright there would be no such bumps, and one of the primary laws of self-preservation was learned. Stronger and stronger efforts to sit erect unsupported were soon successful. As soon as crawling was accomplished—and it was mastered at an extraordinarily early age—each infant was placed in the center of a large table. The first instinct was to creep to the edge and drop off. The parental arms always managed to catch the daring little fellow before he could strike the floor. This slight jar was not pleasant, and soon another lesson in self-preservation was learned. Other simple lessons were given, such as the dodging of light blows, the avoidance of hot objects etc. When about six months old each child was grasped under the arms jumped on the father's shoulders and taught to assume various harmless attitudes when supported in his arms. When about eight months old they could turn simple somersaults while held in his hands.

Being a great athlete himself, Mr. Dunwiddie was able to gradually devise more and more elaborate acrobatic tricks for the little ones, all of which were controlled entirely by his grasp. Up to the time they were respectively one and two years old he never let them perform these feats independently. Now he can lift them by their ankles or feet, hold them straight in the air, require them to perform all sorts of somersaults, swings, balances and jumps, above his head or under his arms and legs. Although no professional acrobat could obtain a better fundamental training than this, Mr. Dunwiddie tells the writer that it is to be put to a strictly practical use. The whole system of physical culture will be aimed strictly at muscular co-ordination and self preservation. It will not be carried into absurd phases, whose results are often seen in the all-physical college man. As a result of this cultivated activity one of the children, who fell down a steep flight of stairs when but a year and a half old, reached the bottom unharmed by catching himself on each step as he continued to roll. The little girl, the elder of the two, can now jump from a point 16 feet high and fall into her father's arms without a sign of fear. This physical culture is enjoyed by both little ones more than their usual games. Both children are taught to ride bicycles and to swim.

Ever since they have been able to notice ordinary objects both of these children have been regularly taken out for walks or drives, during which expeditions every object along the way which might interest them has been named and crudely explained. It has been a regular habit of the father, in the hours directly preceding bedtime, to recite to the little ones interesting stories descriptive of the habits of all familiar animals and of the uses of the different familiar plants. At the table they are taught the names of their food in the natural product. Although no efforts have been made to clog their childish minds with school-book lore, both of the tots can say their letters and their figures. The beauty of their training, as described to the writer by their father is that they always play at work. The world of nature is made for them an interesting kindergarten and playground combined. Their parents are their playmates rather than their taskmasters and all discipline and authority is weighed out as the friendly advice of trusted and more experienced companions. Their mental, moral and physical healths, according to Mr. Dunwiddie are to be further developed by gradually advancing educational games and amusements, until they are each eight years old, which age in his opinion will be sufficiently early for them to begin school and associate with other children not known by the parents.

Mrs. Buckner the wife of the Jeffersonian Democracy's candidate for Vice President was one of the most famous belles of Virginia before her marriage.

## INTER ISLAND BUILDING.

Steamship Company Preparing for New Offices

Plans are now being drawn for a new building to be erected by the Inter Island Steamship Company and it is anticipated that the specifications will be complete about the first of next year. This new structure is to grace the downtown section will be put up on the lot now occupied by Woven Wire Valley's manufactory. It will be two stories, stone front and modern in every feature. The Inter-Island Company believes in taking plenty of time and it is stated on good authority that contracts will not call for the completion of the building before 1898.

## RAINFALL FOR SEPT. 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service)

Stations      Feet      Inches

### HAWAII—

Waialaea . . . . .	50	10 83
Hilo (town) . . . . .	100	11 21
Kaumana . . . . .	1250	17 46
Ponahoa . . . . .	1100	18 15
Pepeekeo . . . . .	100	10 08
Honomu . . . . .	300	10 81
Honomu . . . . .	950	13 59
Hakalau . . . . .	200	11 71
Honobina . . . . .	10	11 62
Laupahoehoe . . . . .	900	7 49
Ookala . . . . .	400	4 81
Kukaiau . . . . .	250	1 91
Paiaia . . . . .	750	1 28
Paauhau . . . . .	300	0 87
Paauhau . . . . .	1200	0 76
Honokaa . . . . .	470	1 02
Kukumaele . . . . .	700	1 44
Niuhi . . . . .	200	1 65
Kohala . . . . .	350	2 16
Kohala Mill . . . . .	588	1 78
Kohala Mission . . . . .	1100	3 48
Awini Ranch . . . . .	2720	1 01
Waimea . . . . .	950	5 94
Lauihau . . . . .	1540	9 71
Kealakekua . . . . .	1580	6 85
Kalahiki . . . . .	800	2 01
Naalehu . . . . .	650	3 14
Nasiehu . . . . .	1250	3 69
Honusapo . . . . .	15	2 75
Hiles . . . . .	310	2 00
Pahala . . . . .	1100	...
Olaa (Mason) . . . . .	1850	18 67
Pohakuloa . . . . .	2800	...
Waiahaeula . . . . .	750	...
Kapoho . . . . .	50	3 61
Pohoihi . . . . .	10	3 61
Kamaili . . . . .	650	...

### MAUI—

Kahului . . . . .	10	0 12
Kaanapali . . . . .	15	0 00
Olowalu . . . . .	15	0 00
Hamo Plantation . . . . .	100	1 83
Hana Plantation . . . . .	200	2 64
Hana . . . . .	1800	3 48
Puuomalei . . . . .	1400	0 63
Pala . . . . .	180	...
Haleakala Ranch . . . . .	2000	0 62
Kuia . . . . .	4000	...

### MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu . . . . .	70	0 98
LANAI—	1600	...

### OAHE—

Punahoa W. Bureau . . . . .	50	0 64
Makiki Reservoir . . . . .	150	...
Honolulu (City) . . . . .	20	...
Kulaokahua . . . . .	50	0 39
King St. (Kewalo) . . . . .	15	0 58
Kapiolani Park . . . . .	10	0 00
Manoa . . . . .	100	1 38
Pauoa . . . . .	50	1 20
Insane Asylum . . . . .	30	0 28
Nuuau (School st.) . . . . .	60	1 25
Nuuau (Wyllies) . . . . .	250	1 44
Nuuau (Elec. Stn) . . . . .	405	1 43
Nuuau (H'way H) . . . . .	730	...
Nuuau, Luakaha . . . . .	850	...
Niu . . . . .	6	0 19
Muanawili . . . . .	300	...
Waimanalo . . . . .	25	0 33
Kaneohe . . . . .	100	1 12
Ahuimanu . . . . .	350	...
Kahuku . . . . .	25	0 85
Walanae . . . . .	15	0 00
Ewa Plantation . . . . .	60	0 37

# HILO TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Will Work With National Teachers Association.

## OFFICERS REELECTED FOR YEAR

Talk by Inspector Townsend on Duties of Importance in School—Plans for Fortnightly Meetings for General Study and Reading Among Local Teachers—Good Attendance.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 9.—The Hilo Teachers' Union met on Oct. 9th with vice-president W. Ray in the chair. Inspector Townsend was present and opened with prayer.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Ray proposed that the society discuss plans for work for the coming year, and called for expression of ideas on the subject. Some one suggested work in connection with the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Ray asked for meetings for that purpose at least once a month. Mr. Townsend spoke of meeting even oftener, and told of the interesting weekly gathering in Lahaina; suggested additional readings on mind study, to be found in a monthly magazine called "Educational Foundations," and urged thorough study to enable teachers to pass written examinations.

Mr. Ray mentioned Osmer Abbott of Lahainaluna, and N. E. Lemmon of Spreckelsville, agents through whom desirable works on education could be purchased, and referred the audience to further information contained in the September extra of the Progressive Educator.

Miss Lyman moved that the association be resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the matter of local circles for combined study. After about half an hour the secretary was requested to prepare a report which, after some modification, stands as follows: "The suggestion is made that there be formed in Hilo a reading circle to meet once a fortnight (choosing its own time, place and leader) for the purpose of studying the works recommended by the National Teachers' Association, and also to take up some course that includes teaching, reading and the English language. The leader shall direct the course." This is understood not to prohibit branch circles, if any group find it inconvenient to attend at the place and hour selected. In case other circles are formed, all the leaders will join in committee to direct the course of study.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Townsend was selected leader of the general circle; place, Union school building; time, Oct. 23. Some who cannot regularly attend asked for books and for information about the plan of study, that they might keep in touch with the class.

The officers for the Hilo Teachers' Union were re-elected and stand as formerly: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary and treasurer. Program committee for quarterly meeting, Dec. 4. Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Townsend and Miss Weight.

At about 1:30 Mr. Townsend rose to address the meeting. He went right to the point of "Duties of Importance in School." He spoke of the condition of school grounds, building, furniture, the daily order of the school rooms; the personal appearance of the teacher, his manner, his time, his method of discipline; obedience in the school—is it cheerful or grudging, willing or unwilling? "Let me choose a stronger word than willing, which may mean only a sort of apathetic consent; let me say 'willful obedience,'—a will to do the right." First of all the teacher must secure obedience and order.

Evidences of obedience in the pupils. If discipline is lax, interest drags—on the opposite hand fear drives out interest. There is a golden mean.

What is the nature of this interest? Is it the matter itself, or in getting a prize, keeping rank in class, pleasing the teacher? Only the first is of the highest rank; but the last one should not be condemned, especially in little children, who begin with low ideals. Is the interest passive or active; does it consist in mere idle listening to the story or illustration, or does it awaken the mind to an activity of its own? Engagements of pupils at their desks. What they doing? What is busy work? Is it always profitable? Are the children working silently, or are they disturbing their neighbors?

Mr. Townsend said that the essential principle of instruction is that the mind begins everything, with an individual idea and must from that reach out generalization and application. He illustrated by the familiar act of holding out two fingers and two fingers to make four fingers. But after the concrete the child must reason to the abstract and discover that all two's and two's make four.

Mr. Townsend also illustrated the statement that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 1 equals  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 3, by an object lesson with three sheets of paper folded into fourths and cut to suit his purpose. Adaptation of work to the child's mental powers. Is the work too hard for the child? Correction of errors should emphasize, not the error, but the right form. Do not present incorrect forms for criticism to any but advanced classes. Neatness and accuracy in written work. Is inaccuracy the result of carelessness, or of ignorance? How does the teacher ask questions? To remind the pupil of an answer, or to set him to thinking out his own answer? In this country there is a temptation to ask leading questions owing to the difficulty he pupil finds in framing sentence answers in an unfamiliar tongue.

Language teaching. Thought is the basis of language work. Give a child something to think about and he will be likely to express that thought in some form. Mr. Townsend put on the board a schedule for language study.

Thought Studies (Literature, Language, Form Studies (Drawing, Modeling).

Literature is something besides Shakespeare; Cinderella is literature, so is Robinson Crusoe, so is the Story of the Three Bears. Give the children good stories to think about. Take them to Nature, get them to observe her objects and facts, get them to express the resultant thoughts by one or more of the three modes of expression, language, drawing, modeling. Technical grammar is not the application of English to every day use. The study of reading. The mere power to read is not a test of literacy. Does the child read, and what does he read, and what will he read when he leaves school? Reading may be a man's ruin if it is only reading of the Police Gazette stamp that he is fond of. Read what is pure and noble. Interest is the incentive to reading. Rouse the interest for the best kind of reading, that the taste for the best may guide the young when no longer under the teacher's guidance.

Mr. Townsend's excellent remarks secured undivided attention. Twenty-three members and five visitors present. The meeting closed at 3 p. m.

## COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

Republicans Already Forecasting Good Sized Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The first rough estimate of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives has been made at the Republican Congressional headquarters, though care is taken that the estimate shall not be considered as an official statement issued by the committee. According to this statement there can be no reasonable doubt that the next House will be Republican, though it is conceded that it is not expected that the phenomenal and at times unwieldy majority of the present House will be retained. From the figures now in the hands of the committee a modest majority of only seven is claimed, but a study of the States will show that in every case there has been claimed only the lowest possible number of representatives. Thus in Indiana, which is now represented in the House by a full delegation of thirteen Republicans, only nine members are claimed. Similarly only twelve Republicans are claimed for Ohio, though there are at present nineteen Republicans in the House. A spirit of extreme conservatism has been maintained throughout, and the outlook is accordingly that the first official statement issued by Chairman Babcock will be far more liberal in its claims. The following condensed statement will show where the Republicans hope to win their representatives:

Alabama . . . . .  
Connecticut . . . . .  
Delaware . . . . .  
Illinois . . . . .  
Indiana . . . . .  
Iowa . . . . .  
Kansas . . . . .  
Maryland . . . . .  
Massachusetts . . . . .  
Michigan . . . . .  
Minnesota . . . . .  
Missouri . . . . .  
Nebraska . . . . .  
Kentucky . . . . .  
Maine . . . . .  
New Hampshire . . . . .  
New Jersey . . . . .  
New York . . . . .  
North Carolina . . . . .  
Ohio . . . . .  
Oregon . . . . .  
Pennsylvania . . . . .  
Tennessee . . . . .  
Rhode Island . . . . .  
Vermont . . . . .  
West Virginia . . . . .  
Wisconsin . . . . .  
  
A total of . . . . . 186

The conservatism of this claim will be conceded by every one. Nothing has been claimed in the statement from the Pacific Coast, though it is believed that California, for instance, will send no less than five Republicans to the next House. Nor are any members claimed from Nevada, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, South Carolina or Virginia, all of which have Republican representatives in the present House. It is still early for even an approximately accurate forecast, but the foregoing statement shows beyond doubt that the House will have a safe working majority for the Republicans.

Government Dock at Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great dock at Puget Sound, and released the contractor by giving him the last payment, including those reserved. This action provides the Government with facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or repair the hull of a modern battleship at any Pacific port except Esquimalt, B. C.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. The *Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Official Floggers.

Corporal punishment is also permitted in the German schools. Every German knows the meaning of the phrase "naughty comma five," the formula for which is written ".5." In Germany this stands for one half of a meter. The meter is the standard measure of Germany, and in that country the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. The *Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## WIELDERS OF THE BIRCH ROD.

### How School Children Are Bro't Into Line.

### CUSTOMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

England Still Holds to Old Fashioned Methods—Girls Whipped as Well as Boys—German Flogging Done by "Blue Man" With Ancient Mask.

Pupils beginning school this month will better appreciate their teachers and the educational laws of this country when they learn of the punishment applied to misbehaving and inattentive children in the schools of foreign lands say the Washington Star. Corporal punishment in our schools is practical at an end, except, perhaps, in a few districts of states where laws have never been passed forbidding such procedure. Commissioner of Education Harris, Uncle Sam's chief adviser on school matters, says that a great change has lately been wrought in our methods of school discipline. "It is clear that with frequent and severe corporal punishments," says he, "it is next to impossible to retain genuine respect for law. Only the very rare teacher can succeed in this. Punishment through the sense of honor has therefore superseded, for the most part, in our best schools the use of the rod."

Reports of authentic authorities who have inspected the disciplinary methods in England and other foreign countries state that the English schoolmaster of today uses the rod almost as sparingly as he did a century ago. Recently a futile attempt was made to pass a bill through the British parliament forbidding the infliction of physical pain by teachers, except with the birch rod, upon children below sixteen years of age. This unsuccessful bill also provided that no master or employer should strike an apprentice or servant.

**HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND.**

The English school inquiry commission recently investigated the different means of punishment in vogue in different shires. In some no assistant teacher is permitted to flog a child, the distinction being reserved for the head master. In other places, besides flogging, the penalty for lying, swearing, insolence and moral offense, fines and stoppages of pocket money are imposed. "Sending to bed" is the favorite punishment in most of the English girls' schools.

The rod in present use in Winchester School, one of England's most important public schools, is composed of four apple tree twigs set in a wooden handle. It is kept in repair by two members of the junior class, who are appointed "rod makers" by the prefect. While thrashing a boy the wielder of this rod wears a cap of the mortar-board design. This custom has been in vogue in Winchester School since before the discovery of America. At Eton School, another of England's foremost public educational institutions for boys, the flogging paraphernalia consists of a block made to represent two steps and a long bushy switch of birch. The victim kneels upon the block, after appropriately arranging his garments. Not only young boys are thus handled in these, the highest public school in Great Britain, but youths as old as many of our haughty collegians in their freshman or even their sophomore years. Not long ago a boy of eighteen, who, at his father's orders, refused to be flogged, was expelled.

**ALSO IN ENGLAND.**

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Besides the birch and apple-twigs switches, other instruments of torture applied to bad school boys in England are the rule and spatula. The latter, commonly called the "Jonathan," is a large circular disk of wood, having five or more holes bored about the center and mounted upon a handle. Needless to say, the holes raise painful blisters upon the area of application.

In many English schools for boys a punishment known as "horsing" was in vogue not many years ago. One miscreant was made to sit upon the back of another astride, both being flogged at the same time.

**THEY WHIPPED THE GIRLS.**

In schools for girls and young ladies in England, even within the memory of our grandparents, the rod was unsparingly used. The whipping outfit for the fair sex included the rattan, the birch, the whip of whalebone and the punishment blouse. The latter was a short garment made without sleeves and very low in the neck, front and back. For some offenses young ladies were made to disrobe themselves in the school room and to don this costume previous to being whipped in the presence of their schoolmates. In later days English girls were whipped mostly upon their bare arms and shoulders, although reports show that this was not always the case.

**IN SCOTLAND.**

In Scotland schoolmasters of today emphasize their rules with an instrument known as the "tams." It is in universal use in all boys' schools in that section of the British empire. The "tams" is a short leather strap cut into fringe at the end. Records of some of the more ancient Scotch school customs show that the dried skins of eels made into switches were used for the same purpose.

**OFFICIAL FLOGGERS.**

Corporal punishment is also permitted in the German schools. Every German knows the meaning of the phrase "naughty comma five," the formula for which is written ".5."

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The comma is used instead of the period to indicate the decimal. The ".5," therefore, is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  or .5-meter stick. It is the scepter of nearly every boy's school teacher in the fatherland.

Not many years ago in Germany there used to be officials in some cities delegated to visit the schools, their only duty being to flog bad boys. They wore masks and long blue cloaks, whence the name of each, "the blue man." They whaled bad boys in the passages before the school rooms, while the teachers stood by to superintend the operation. None of the German boys in those times knew who their punishers were, and reference to the "blue man" made them tremble in their little boots.

Among the punishments directed against pride in Germany is the "asses' bench," corresponding to some extent to the stool upon which our fathers and their fathers were made to stand when they wore the "fool's cap." A Bavarian schoolmaster named Hauerle, who taught for over fifty years, kept record that he had during this service inflicted 911,527 strokes of the cane, 124,000 whacks with the rod, 20,898 blows with the ruler, 10,235 boxes on the ear and 7,905 tugs at the same, with a sum total of 1,115,800 blows on the head with the knuckles.

He threatened the rod to 1,707 children who did not receive it, and made 777 kneel upon round hard peas and 631 upon a sharp-edged piece of wood, and 5,001 were made to ride the wooden horse. The last was a beam of timber set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was made to sit astride, sometimes with weights attached to his feet.

**IN CASES OF ANGER.**

Bad children in the schools of Turkey, Persia and China suffer a very painful mode of punishment known as the bastinado. The soles of the feet are severely struck with a lath, paddle, or stick of bamboo, sometimes until the blood issues from beneath the nails. This mode is particularly in vogue in Mohammedan schools, where children are taught to read the Koran.

Prof. Lyman Cobb, a veteran New York schoolmaster, who a half a century ago was the author of a number of school books, teachers' manuals and the like, expressed his opinion that "when a child becomes very angry and perhaps throws himself upon the floor a sudden dash of cold water in the face or on the back of the head and neck will have an excellent effect. Sometimes," he continued, "boys become angry at each other. The parent or teacher can cause them to drink a considerable quantity of cold water, or he can turn some on their heads or on the back of their necks. School boys sometimes fight and quarrel. A handful of water thrown over them will cool their anger and youthful ardor.

In the winter let them when in anger be required to eat a snowball and it will have a capital effect in allaying an excited temper."

In another paragraph of advice this original disciplinarian prescribes that angry boys should also, in winter, be required to stand close to the fire until breaking into a profuse perspiration.

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 16, 1896.

Two new steamers and a new building in view speaks well for the progress of the Inter-Island Steamship Company. Larger and better steamers and modern buildings are also evidences of the development and progress of the country.

An evening paper suggests that the White House in Washington will be repainted in time to receive President Bryan. The place will go to rack and ruin if they wait for Bryan to occupy it. His gaudy star seems to rest over Sad river just at present.

Although the cry against "foreign paupers" is constantly being raised in England, the statistics for 1895-96 shows the country to be comparatively free from immigration. Of the 50,000 Germans in England, 27,000 have their domicile in London. France is the most attractive to immigrants from other European countries. France has now nearly 2,000,000 aliens.

Before making any violent effort for international athletics the sporting fraternity ought to turn some of its attention to inter-island contests. The football game a Honolulu team would put up against the carefully trained men of the California Universities might attract one good crowd, but not more than one. Better stay at home and stir up interest among the young men of other islands.

Rumor has it that one of the anti-government editorial contributors to the Hilo Tribune is a Government employee. If such is the case it is about time there was a vacancy created in the official circles of Hilo. Honest criticism is most acceptable, but such dyspeptic, prejudiced begetting material is entirely uncalled for and represents nothing but a sore head which might just as well be amputated.

With the Hawaii Herald supporting Col. Little for the Hawaii circuit judgeship and the Hilo Tribune whooping G. K. Wilder's cause, it wouldn't be a bad plan at all for the two Hilo factions to split the difference and unite on E. G. Hitchcock. In a move of this character they would have the support of the other island districts and politics on the big island would run smoothly once more.

If there remained a necessity for showing how easily party principle can be moulded, the review of the Democratic State platforms given by the New York Tribune must put an end to doubt raising questions. In fifteen States the Democrats declared unreservedly for gold as a standard of value and the indorsement of the Cleveland administration. That was before the Chicago convention. After Bryan's nomination the Democrats, or some of them, swallowed their previously asserted principles and immediately began to boom schemes directly opposed to their first plans. It's all in politics is the only explanation to be given, but it will be of no small moment to note the influence this dissection of the principle has upon the final result at the polls.

Our friend Mr. Jessett, whose remarks on the summer school were published in a previous issue, evidently had an attack of pedagogical dyspepsia or else during his short residence here he has failed to take in the situation among the teachers and pupils of the common schools. We admit that the old saw, Hawaii is peculiar, is pretty nearly worn out. It is nevertheless very forcibly exemplified in the common schools. The leading educators have studied the situation, and after years of experience have decided upon the methods best adapted to reach and mould the minds with which they have to deal. Old methods or different methods might be better for classes of English teachers or English pupils, but Hawaii's teachers have racial peculiarities to consider and we are inclined to the belief that upon teaching in Hawaii, Hawaii's teachers can give our good English trend numerous points. The summer school was planned and carried out for the benefit of Hawaii's teachers and no others.

## INFORMATION BUREAU.

If there is one thing in this country that has been kicked from pillar to post and finally dumped over the rail to be dashed up at some later day, it is the Bureau of Information. Why the community should be the one of innocuous desuetude around the neck of this very important branch of national enterprise is beyond the power of this paper to explain. But it has been done, and the only reply one gets at these days is, what are we going to do about it? Possibly nothing, as usual. Suggestions have been made but apparently to very little purpose.

Experience in other states has shown that the only way in which the Bureau of Information can be properly conducted or perhaps it is better to say continuously conducted, is under the direct supervision of the Chamber of Commerce. The secretary of the

Chamber of Commerce should be a man who can devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and the salary of the office should be sufficient to obtain the services of one who is well posted on what the country has for the tourist or the investor. It would certainly be a paying investment for the business men to invest money in a salary for a secretary or assistant secretary who would make his headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce, and whose business it should be to furnish such information as might be requested of business men who have no time to attend to general correspondence. With the Chamber of Commerce always open it will soon become a headquarters for tourists, a convenient and pleasant place for them to go to gather what they now have to pick up from friends, hotel clerks, hackmen or anyone they may run across.

The salary of the position should be large enough to guarantee a bright, active man, who knows the country, is a good writer and who can make himself agreeable to strangers. The Government ought to assist the business men in the matter of defraying expenses, and we know of no better method of investing a portion of the \$3,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for "furnishing information abroad." Let the business men's organization of the city take hold of the Bureau of Information and practically make one of its officers the head of it, and if there is any such thing as success the information bureau is bound to succeed under such a plan.

## PARALLELS IN WHISKEY AND SUGAR.

A problem under the head of supply and demand has come to the whisky distilleries in Kentucky, whose managers find that they already have stored in bonded warehouses to supply the market demand for more than four years. This over supply has been the means of bringing about an agreement whereby only six of the three hundred Kentucky distilleries will be run during the next eighteen months, in order that the supplies may be sold at fair profit.

There are a great many lessons to be drawn from this incident, and by no means the least important is the example given of the power of trusts, under the name of close corporations, to exercise almost complete sway over the market prices of products, although we must admit that there will be very little lost to the world through the high price of whisky.

The extraordinary whisky surplus also finds some parallels in the present and probable future of the sugar markets of the world. Notwithstanding the shortage in the Cuba crop, the Louisiana Planter is given to taking a very serious view of the situation. The ominous features are due to the declaration of intentions by the German Government to develop the sugar beet industry as to drive the sugar cane out of the market. While there seems to be no immediate fear that sugar cane will not survive any struggle with the beet industry, there can be no doubt that the production during the next few years will be of sufficient volume to run prices to a very low figure and make profit margins very narrow.

The prospective fight between the beet sugars of Europe and the cane of the United States and the West Indies is one in which this country is directly and critically interested. The Louisiana planters seem to fear only the beet sugars of Europe, but the chances are that beet production in the United States will assume more prominence in the next four years than it has previously. It was in 1892 that the company controlling the American Agriculturalist set on foot a gigantic scheme to open up beet sugar farms all through the Western States. The election of Cleveland put an end to the plan, which will doubtless be reopened under a Republican protective administration. There is plenty of money to be put into American beet sugar production, and under present prices the farmer will desert wheat, corn, oats, etc. Unfortunately, it is impossible for sugar producers of any section to follow the example of the Kentucky distilleries and close their mills. Other countries would simply increase their production to make up for the loss. The only thing to do, then, is to look well to the future and prepare to meet sharper competition for a time.

Sugar beets will be popular among farmers so long as the prices of other staple products are low. The cane cultivating contingent has then to look out for a temporary inroad and trust in the principle of the survival of the fittest.

## LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hawaii is not the only country looking hopefully forward to the renewal of a strong foreign policy when the American administration changes next March. The prospect of a Republican Senate to say nothing of the President, gives the Samoan Times an opportunity to predict receiving something more substantial from the United States than the country has experienced during the past three or four

years. The termination of the Polynesian land litigation places the American company in a more substantial position, and consequently calls for more attention from the United States Government.

The Times suggests that now the people of Samoa may see an American war ship in their vicinity on a tour of inspection, and further that "it may be considered expedient for the future to pay more frequent visits to Samoa than of late years, and revive public interest in the direction of harbor works in Pago-Pago, contemplated long since but dying an ignominious death from inattention."

Let us hope, says the Samoan contemporary, that such a step may be taken in the interest of the United States navy, being reorganized and largely increased in numbers—particularly in cruisers—even if the step originates from a jingo outcry.

The land decision brings the American interest on a level with the British interests, or nearly so, a fact that may possibly have a political influence over our future, of which we have but little conception at the present time.

The fact not to be disguised also that from

1890 to the present year of grace American politicians have left us severely alone—except once or twice as a party

to secure some trivial end—thus proving a stumbling block to our progress.

Had America maintained her primary attitude toward us, John Bull

would not have been permitted to

pigeonhole Samoan affairs in the manner that he has done.

The fable of the dog in the manger applies exactly to

the situation suggested, the result being painfully and conspicuously evident in our present unfortunate financial condition.

A revival of America's interest in Samoa would draw attention to us, and let us hope that the

success of Messrs. Wellman, Neylan

and Hobbs will have that desired effect.

Samoa's position is after all not so

different from that of Hawaii as it

might be. The United States is simply

requested to do what the proper protection of its own interests requires, or

else let the whole business alone and

clear out. The policy of the present administration toward the islands of the Pacific has been such a complete failure that the incoming administration cannot at least make the situation any worse than it is now.

During the past four years the United States has played worse than second fiddle in Samoa's affairs.

The administration has appeared to be

supremely ignorant that Samoa ever figured in the foreign policy of the

United States, and thus the public interest in the work on the best harbor

in the group has, as the Samoan Times

says, been dying an ignominious death.

Unless some statesman of more than

ordinary ability gets hold of the diplo-

matic reins in the United States,

that country will lose all the power it

ever had or hoped to have in the Pacific ocean.

—

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. H. E. Cooper gave an informal musicale at her residence last night.

Lorrin A. Thurston has become an active member of the Honolulu Road Club.

Sportsmen will be interested in the subject of today's ad. of the Hawaiian Hardware Co.

James D. Tregloan has been made attorney in fact to attend to the business of the late H. S. Tregloan.

The many friends of Mrs. G. P. Wilder will be pleased to know that her condition was somewhat improved yesterday.

Kauaiites complain that the road from Punalau to the Volcano is kept in such a miserable condition as to be almost impossible.

J. A. Hopper is prepared to haul and polish your coffee and put it in merchantable condition. See his announcement in this edition.

Charles B. Fox and sister arrived by the Monowai and are guests of Clive Davies at Craigside. Mr. and Miss Fox are on a tour of the world.

The result of the target match on Saturday went forward by the Peru on Monday and should reach Denver early next week. The Denver team will shoot next Sunday.

The steamer Monowai, which had yesterday for San Francisco, is in transit £475,000 in gold, shipped by the Union Bank, the Bank of Australasia, the London Chartered, and the English and Scottish Banks of Sydney.

Mr. Stark of Onomea is contemplating the erection of a half-way house at the bend of the Kohala gulch near Onomea. Travelers will thus be able to obtain food and refreshment at the roadside inn. This is a step in the right direction. Thus, step by step, are the outer districts being opened up.

Hilo Tribune.

Professor Kneble and Commissioner Marsden went over to Maunawili yesterday to investigate the reports of damage to coffee trees at W. G. Irwin plantation. They will visit Heleia today and return to Honolulu on Friday. Nurseryman Haughen will meet them at the Pali and together they will select a place for new nursery.

J. D. Paris, of Hookipa, who declined to fill up the census blanks, was prosecuted in the District Court there and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. Mr. Paris appealed to the Supreme Court. Col. Norris, another person who declined to fill up the blanks, changed his mind when the Marshal appeared.

## UNTRIFED.

Country's goin' all ter smash-

Leastways, so they say,

Gittin' ready for ter dash

Down a rocky way.

Tell me fur to git prepared,

Times are trouble, fraught,

Yet somehow I can't get scared

Ez they say I ought.

Rail keeps fallin' ez of old,

Corn is tipped with silk,

Cow's standin' big and bold,

Cows are givin' milk,

So, with nature's lavishness,

And an appetite.

I can't help but sorter guess

—Washington Star.

—Washington Star.

An Electric Stevedore.

The latest invention in labor saving machinery is the electric stevedore.

This is a movable conveyor for loading

a ship with flour or grain from an ordinary wharf. Its length is 40 feet, two wheels in the center allowing it to be moved at will. The actuating power is

electricity. The revolving belt on which the sacks are placed is of rubber, and passes over 12 rollers. It re

volves at such a speed as to carry all

the weight in flour or grain that can be

placed upon it. This apparatus re-

cently loaded a steamer with 3,000 tons of flour at the rate of 75 tons per hour.



Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Vestiges of those impurities which have

been developing, perhaps for years, in

the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures

nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

In the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the only Pills to take

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

**JORDAN'S Important News!**

Just Received, by Latest Steamers, the Largest and Best Complete Assortment ever opened up in Honolulu, of—

**VELVET PILE Mats**

**MOQUETTE**

# SCIENTISTS KILLED IN SOLOMON ISLES.

(Continued from First Page.)

banks for an advance of 26,000,000 francs on the security of the Egyptian revenue for the purpose of defraying the cost of the campaign.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—The Khalifa's influence is wanting and his followers are seeking their own safety by separating.

The troops will not advance beyond Dongola this year but it is intended that armed steamers shall patrol the river above the town.

British and Egyptian officers will be appointed to administer the province, and the railway will be completed to Kaihar.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—News from the Congo reports that Major Dhanis has defeated the Dervishes in the interior.

## VENEZUELA DECISION.

Report That Committees Favor the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—It is rumored in New York that the decision of the American Commission set up to investigate the Venezuela frontier dispute will be in favor of the Republic. The President and Mr. Olney are disposed to promote action in Congress before retiring from office.

## Sensation in Parliament.

SYDNEY, Oct. 1.—Some sensation was caused by an incident which occurred in the Assembly tonight. While Mr. Dacey was speaking on the question of municipal grants, a man in the upper gallery threw two fair sized stones among the members. No one was hit, but a great commotion was caused and the offender was promptly arrested. He had considerably wrapped the stones in cloth. Others were found in his pocket.

## Distress at Norfolk Island.

SYDNEY, Oct. 2.—In connection with Bishop Wilson's appeal for further assistance to the Norfolk Islanders, a somewhat misleading statement has appeared in the press, to the effect that one firm has sent ten tons and another thirteen. These shipments, however, are simply business speculations and not donations, and do not in any way affect the appeal made to the charitably disposed in New Zealand.

## Russia's Czar in England.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Czar and Lord Salisbury had a long interview, at which general principles of policy were reviewed. Lord Salisbury has returned from Balmoral. The Prince of Wales and some members of the Czar's suite are visiting Newmarket races.

## Good American Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The hurricane unroofed churches, theatres and hotels in Washington, besides damaging the President's residence. Twenty towns in Florida were wrecked and forty lives lost.

## Theatre Panic.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Variety Theatre at Aberdeen has been burned. A panic arose in the audience, and in the rush to escape three people were killed and forty injured.

## Wreck of a Barkentine.

THURSDAY ISLAND, Oct. 2.—The barkentine Dayspring has been totally wrecked on the northwest reef in Torres Strait. It is expected that the cargo and fittings will be saved.

## Tunis Problem.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Italy surrenders her capitulations in Tunis, and in exchange receives tariff advantages over the other Powers.

## Discovery of Coal.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.—Two seams of hard black coal have been found at Frankston, twenty-six miles southeast of Melbourne.

## The Barque Jabez.

SYDNEY, Oct. 1.—The cargo of the Jabez, which put into Tahiti in distress, is insured in Sydney for £5,000.

## IL TROVATORE.

Advance Sale of Seats Very Satisfactory.

The box plan of seats for the performance of Il Trovatore opened at the Wall, Nichols Co. store yesterday and the demand for places continued during the day. Up to the hour of closing 263 seats had been sold. Considering that it was the first day this is something wonderful and shows that the public will lend its assistance to a performance by amateurs where the talent is such as is to be found in Honolulu.

Seats for "Jane" sold far beyond the expectation of those interested. It was expected that the demand would be entirely for the opening performance, but about eighty persons selected seats for the comedy. The change of the play selected for the curtain raiser has had much to do with this. "My Uncle's Will" with such a capital cast as Mrs C. D. Wilson, G. C. Potter and R. L. Scott would be attraction enough for the performance, but when it is supplemented by such a strong comedy as Jane with Mrs. W. W. Dimond in the title role there is no question but that those who attend will be abundantly pleased.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The length of Cuba, following a curved line through its center, is 730 miles. Its average breadth 80 miles. The island lies between 74° and 85° degs. west longitude, its extreme east and west points being about 660 miles apart. Its population is about 1,700,000.

KHALIFA LOSING POWER

London Campaign Consequently Meets With Success.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Telegrams which have been published here from Cairo state that the British are asking the

# IT'S RUSSIA NOW VS. UNITED STATES

Objects to Warship Passing the Dardanelles

## TURKEY STILL UNDER ARMS.

Republicans Sweep Connecticut in State Elections by Big Majority Florida Town Wrecked by West India Hurricane—Satolli's Farewell—General Sanchez Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE via Soda, Oct. 1.—It was semi-officially announced here today that the Turkish government, after weighing the matter and consulting several advisers, came to the decision not to admit the United States warship Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and therefore she will not be able to act as guardship to the United States legation in these waters.

The Porte, it is said, also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland. It should be added that the United States government is not known to have presented, through Minister Terrell, a formal demand for the passage of the Bancroft or any other United States warship through the Straits of Dardanelles.

The exact ground upon which the Turkish government takes its stand in this case is not stated but it is known in official circles here that Russia objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of the United States, Greek or Dutch guardships. The objections to extra guardships here are said, according to general report, to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers not a party to that agreement. It is believed Mr. Terrell about a month ago sent an urgent request to Washington for a United States war vessel. It is further intimated that the United States government will insist, by force if necessary, upon the presence of the Bancroft in the Bosphorus, taking the ground that such a step would not be an unfriendly act to Turkey in view of all the circumstances, and that the protection of lives and property of American citizens made it necessary.

The Turkish government has sent a circular to the different embassies demanding the right to search foreign vessels passing Constantinople for Armenians.

ARMENIANS. It is believed the powers will not accede to this request, as up to the present Armenians, who sought refuge on board British or French vessels have been protected by the guardships here until the vessels on which they sought refuge sailed for their destination.

Advices from the Island of Crete

state that the entire population of the interior is still under arms and the leaders have announced that they will renew hostilities unless the Turkish garrisons are withdrawn from Crete. This has caused a renewal of the excitement and the situation has once more assumed a threatening attitude. It is believed the Turkish government will insist upon maintaining its garrison at Crete and will have the support of the powers, who recently arranged what was looked upon as a settlement of the Cretan difficulty by compelling the porto to grant nearly all the reformers demanded by the insurgents and giving them a sort of local self-government, which was looked upon as satisfactory to the insurgent leaders. This fresh demonstration in Crete will, in all probability, bring about further trouble and postpone again a definite settlement of the eastern question.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

Approximate Republican Majority Fifteen Thousand.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Of the 196 towns in the state, elections were held in 162 yesterday. Returns have been received from 146 of these towns, those not heard from being isolated and without wire communication, and containing so few voters as to be of inconsiderable importance. Of the 146 towns heard from 133 have elected the Republican tickets, which shows a gain of twelve towns over the election of last year. These towns have given a Republican majority averaging about 100, indicating an approximate majority in the state of 15,000.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met yesterday and accomplished its object with celerity. Ex-Governor Brackett and W. H. Hale of Springfield, were chosen electors at large. Roger Wolcott, who has filled the executive office since the death of Governor Greenhalge, was unanimously nominated governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant-governor, W. Murray Crane; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer and receiver general, E. P. Shaw, auditor John W. Kimball, attorney-general, Hosea M. Knowlton.

Stricken by a storm.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2—Cedar Key is a place of desolation and death. Forty-eight hours ago it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. Today many of the people are corpses, scores of others are injured and their are but few houses left standing. The storm struck the place about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. Though warning had been given nothing indicated a blow of unusual severity.

Telegraphers Strike Out.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7. The telegraphers' strike on the C. P. R. was declared off this morning at three o'clock.

It is understood that all the operators

who have not performed criminal acts

will be reinstated. The other terms are in the nature of a compromise. The trouble was settled by a committee of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and switchmen acting as a conciliatory medium between the company and the strikers.

WATSON MAY WITHDRAW.

Suggestion that Sewall should follow the same course.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The editor, prints an editorial with the caption "Sewall or Watson Which or Neither" in which it calls on both these gentlemen, in the interest of the election of Bryan to withdraw in order that Senator Jones may name a candidate who will be acceptable to all interests.

Mr. Barker writes "Bryan is acceptable to call. But Sewall is not, neither is Watson. We impugn neither the Americanism of Mr. Sewall or Mr. Watson, but neither is recognized by all parties as the man for the crisis. Mr. Sewall is not acceptable to the Populists. The Democrats will not take Mr. Watson. What, then, are we to do?" We answer Take them both down. Put up a candidate acceptable to all Americans.

A dispatch from Atlanta says that Watson is seriously considering the advisability of withdrawing.

DEREW TO MARRY.

Miss Collins, a Great-Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The World says: The engagement of Miss Edith Collins and Chauncey Depew is now practically acknowledged by their friends. The wedding may be looked for in November. It will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's church.

An intimate friend of Miss Collins received a letter from her yesterday. She is now in Russia, but will reach New York the latter part of October. Miss Collins is a beautiful young woman, has a fortune of \$5,000,000, and is a great granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Shipped to America.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 5.—Ten minutes before the Netherland Line S. S. Werkendam sailed for New York on Saturday, a carriage containing Kearns and Haines, the Irish-American suspects, and two police officers in plain clothes drove up to the dock, and the party boarded the steamer. Kearns and Haines remained in a state room until the Werkendam left port. They were shipped under aliases. Strict orders were given the police to keep the affair from reporters. For this purpose official statements that the suspects had been conducted to the frontier were given out.

Satolli's Farewell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The last public mass in the United States conducted by Cardinal Satolli and the reception to him took place on Sunday. Manager Martinelli, the successor to Cardinal Satolli was present at the mass. The new apostolic delegate is now in his 48th year, and is the brother of the late Cardinal Tommaso Maria Martinielli, who was once spoken of as a likely candidate for the papacy previous to the conclave that elected Pope Leo XIII.

General Sanchez Killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—An important engagement, in which General Serafin Sanchez, the well-known insurgent leader, was killed, has been fought on the Reserva plantation, in the province of Mantanzas, Sanchez, who is widely known as a Cuban leader, served under Maximo Gomez in the previous Cuban insurrection.

TO OUR :::::

Tyran Released.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Dispatches have been received by friends of P. J. Tynan stating that he has been released from prison at Boulogne Sur Mer, France, and is now on his way to this country.

General Trochu Dead.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General Trochu, who defended Paris until it surrendered to the German army in January 1871, is dead.

LONDON DISPATCHES IN BRIEF

LONDON, Oct. 3.—William Morris designer, poet and author, who of late years proclaimed himself a socialist, is dead.

William Edwards, fourth Baron Kennington, is dead. He was born in 1835, sat for several years in parliament and was captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1892 to 1895.

Greek insurgents under Grouotes recently fought and killed fifty Turkish soldiers at Gravina.

The general uprising of the Wahabis, the powerful and warlike tribe of German East Africa who have been incited by Arabs, is causing anxiety in Berlin.

The newspapers continue to publish numbers of suggestions for celebrating in June next the completion of 60 years of the Queen's reign. The latest urge a special review of the colonial and other forces in Hyde Park. The scheme will be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as soon as he arrives, and it is stated that the Prince of Wales is a keen supporter of the idea.

Arrival of the Warrimoo.

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Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICES  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

STARTLING INVENTION

[Auckland Herald]

The successful discovery of a process for the treatment of the Rhea fibre, or Ramie, or China grass, as it is variously called, has produced an extraordinary sensation in India. This fibre has long been known for its remarkable strength, and beautiful lustre, but the expense and the difficulty of separating it from the outer cuticle, and more particularly from the resinous gum, were so great, as to make impossible its adoption on a commercial scale for textile manufactures.

For over twenty years the Indian Government has been offering a reward of £5000 for any invention, whether through mechanical or chemical means, for cleaning the fibre without injuring its tenacity or lustre, and at a cost consistent with the requirements of commerce. There has been ceaseless activity among chemists and persons interested in textile manufactures to discover the secret, as well for the advantages it would offer to manufacturers as for winning the prize.

But it has been a record of disappointment and failure, and large capital was frequently invested by investors in machinery in the belief that they had solved the difficulty. The most lustrous and beautiful fabrics were woven and sold only to find that the fibre had been ruined by the process.

At last the correct process has been found by an English chemist, and all interested in India are in a state of much excitement over what they say will be equivalent to a commercial revolution. The fibre itself has been known from before the dawn of history, and cloth formed from it has been unrolled from Egyptian mummies, and when human labor was no account the labor of separating it from the resin and bark was not a barrier to its use. The industrial adviser to the Indian Government proved that "the fibres are exceeded by none in fineness and excel all others in strength," and he declared that if the difficulty of separating the fibre from the resin, and cuticle could be overcome, "the benefits to India and the world will be incalculable."

That difficulty it appears has now been absolutely overcome, and by a marvelously cheap and simple process. Now this rhea or ramie has a wide habitat extending over India, China, Japan and the Eastern Archipelago generally, it has been introduced into Cape Colony.

Puzzle No. 7.

France, California and many other places which shows that it is no doubt capable of being acclimated in this colony more particularly in its northern parts, where it might become a most profitable agricultural product. The new discovery is described as follows in the London Times:

"The Barnes process adopts zincate of the soda for the elimination of the resins, and effects it without the slightest injury to the fibre. After the 'ribbons' or strips of bark have been freed from dirt they are placed in weak acid baths for a night. Next morning they are passed through a mild alkaline bath and then boiled in weak solutions of caustic soda to which zinc has been added. When washed and dried by the usual mechanical means, the fibres emerge as long, silken threads, entirely free from the cuticle and resinous gums in which they were embedded, clean white and ready for the comb of the spinner. They take the most beautiful dyes, and be worked into every variety of fabric from gorgons' velvets to cheap drills and delicate lace."

# OF INTEREST TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

Regular Meeting of Board of Education Yesterday

## HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN ARREARS

C Henry White Again Applies for Position Improvements at Maemae—A Question of Salary for Rosecrans—Mr Gibbons Explains Cause of Delay in Arrival

The meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board. There were present Minister Cooper, Prof Alexander, William A. Bowen, J. F. Scott, Mr. Jordan and C. T. Rodgers, secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported for the committee on buildings and grounds that the school house at Maemae had been completed and that the fences and buildings of the Royal School for the practice school would be completed this morning. He thought that it would be cheaper to have the work done by contract day labor, and he had it so done.

He reported the cost to be about \$200. There was considerable discussion about the nearness of the building to the street, but it had to be so placed because if it had been further back it would spoil the light for the other buildings, and some trees, which formed a shady spot, would have to be cut down.

Mr. Scott also reported that he had ventilators put in the rooms of Miss Courson at the High School and Mrs. Fraser in the Fort Street School.

He also recommended that an 18-inch ventilator be placed in the Maemae School, as they had found the same difficulty there as in the other two schools, namely that there was plenty of air but not a proper circulation.

He also reported that a clump of bamboo trees had been planted in the High School yard, and that some would also be planted at Maemae.

Minister Cooper read a communication from Mr. Gibson of the Waimea, Kauai, school, explaining the reason of his being delayed in the States so that he was unable to arrive home in time for the opening of his school. It was a question whether he should receive his salary for the month of September. Minister Cooper thought it a bad principle for the Board to pay for services which had not been rendered, and if they paid Mr. Gibson it would be a bad precedent to establish. After some discussion it was agreed that in view of the extenuating circumstances connected with his absence that the matter be left to the discretion of the Minister.

An application for school agent in Kona was read from G. W. McDougall but as the place had already been filled the secretary was authorized to write him to that effect.

A letter of application from C. Henry White for any position that may be vacant in the Board was received. The secretary was ordered to inform him that there was no position for him open.

George M. Shaw, a clerk of the Board, asked for the privilege of granting marriage licenses. He formerly was an agent of the Board but had given it up some time ago. Mr. Bowen moved that he be given the power, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Scott presented the list of pupils who were in arrears for their tuition at the High School. He also reported that word had been sent to the parents of the children to the effect that if money was not forthcoming by November the children would have to be removed from the school.

A communication was received from Mr. Rosecrans of Lahaina in regard to his salary. It appears that while he was in San Francisco he received an offer from the Board to act as teacher in the Iolani School for \$100 a month, and that at the present time he is receiving only \$400 a year.

On looking the matter up it was found that a \$100 a month had been sent by the secretary of the Board. It was voted not to let the young school master Mr. Rosecrans who is now \$100 a month.

An increase in Miss Rosecrans' salary was also voted.

A motion for Mr. A. S. Wilcox to resign from the Board was tabled.

## McKINLEY BUTTONS

The Spreckels Co. Coercion on Their Employees

The West's Sugar Refinery is in the wrong with the policy of coercion which is being used by all the large corporations and trusts throughout the country to influence its employees to vote for McKinley. Its employees numbering over 10,000 have been given to understand that they must vote for the candidate of gold and protection. The order has not been given openly, but the fact is well known that the head of the concern is trying to make capital for the Republic in the election.

Richard Spreckels, the president, but has given it to his men, and most will not be able to do it. It has been suggested that the Spreckels Co. should be compelled to withdraw them as employees. The question is, can the company make the election?

With the exception of the

A few days ago Superintendent C. H. S. noticed that two of the badges were without McKinley's name. "Where are your buttons?" he asked. "I've intercepted them passing out of the building." One of the men answered that his button was in his pocket. The other said that his was at home.

"You must wear the button on the outside of your coat," the superintendent continued, directing his remark to the man who said that his button was in his pocket. "Let them know that you are a Republican and intend to vote for McKinley."

The married men who work in the refinery have once a month received six pounds of sugar for home use. This month has passed and the customary allowance has not been distributed. It is said that the sugar the employees should have received has been used to make a campaign fund to assist in the election of McKinley. The employees do not ask any questions, but such is the belief and there has been a good deal of talk to this effect. One of the employees at the refinery when seen yesterday said that the men felt that they must wear the buttons although many of them were in heat for Bivin.

"We wear the buttons," he said, "just to hold our jobs. Work is pretty scarce and a man will do most anything to hold on. When it comes to voting, however, we will do as we please."

## IT WAS HIS FORTIETH.

How Kau Friends Remembered Captain Simerson.

Presented With Splendid Pair of Marine Glasses Presentation Was Complete Surprise.

KAU (Hawaii), Oct 12.—Presented to Captain A. C. Simerson, with aloha and best wishes from Kau people. Such was the inscription on a silver plate fastened to a pair of marine glasses made in France and by all odds the very best that could be found in San Francisco, which were handed to Captain Simerson Saturday morning by Manager Hewitt of Naeluhi.

It was about 9 o'clock in the morning and the W. G. Hall had just cast anchor at Honuapo, when Captain Simerson got out of one of the steamer's

cabins and walked leisurely along the landing to the office with thoughts of the prospects of getting a large cargo of sugar to take back to Honolulu filling his mind.

Finally he strolled into the office and found Manager Hewitt and others waiting for him with peculiar smiles on their faces.

Captain I hear you were 40 years old yesterday and that you are celebrating the event today, began Mr. Hewitt. Now I have just ordered a big luan, and in order that you may ever be able to see what is going on around you on sea and on land and continue to maintain the reputation you have for being one of the most careful captains that has ever run on the Inter Island fleet, I take the very great pleasure in presenting you with this little remembrance from the people of Kau whom you may claim among the warmest friends you have.

With this Mr. Hewitt handed Captain Simerson the pair of beautiful marine glasses spoken of above at the

same time giving him a hearty handshake which was meant for all Kau.

Captain Simerson stood for a long while with the glasses in his hands turning them over and over very slowly, unable to say one word so much surprised and affected was he by this token of esteem. At last he said he was thankful to the people of Kau for the beautiful present that had just made him, but for the feeling which it represented. With this a look bands with Mr. Hewitt and others who were around, and then came out for some words object upon which to try his glasses.

Just as luck would have it the Iwani bound for Honolulu with a load

of sugar was just rounding South Point.

Captain Simerson declared he could hear Captain Smythe giving an order to the quartermaster that he saw a living fish take passage aboard, and that he could count the number of bags

of sugar in the hold so good were the glasses.

While Mr. Hewitt wondered if it would not be a good plan to send for a dozen or more glasses for use on the plantations if the marvelous qualities attributed by the enthusiastic captain were true.

The crew of the Hall were given a chance to inspect the glasses and then Captain Simerson took charge of them and placed them securely away in the cabin up for them.

The present of the glasses was the highlight of the evening on the part

of a very successful evening.

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# COMPARING NEW WITH OLD METHODS

Latter Day Critic of Summer School Teachers.

## COMES DOWN ON PROF. DRESSLAR

Doesn't Like Yankee Hair Splitting in Grammar. Suggests Improvements for Nature Study. Objects to Phonic System—Believes in Blackboards Being Used in Language Study.

MR. EDITOR:—I must preface my remarks by observing that I attended the summer school and was well pleased, on the whole, with what I saw and heard. The Board of Education had evidently spared no expense in furthering the cause of education, and to this end the Board was well backed up by a zealous body of intelligent teachers, whose hearts were in their work, and who did not spare them.

In some respects I freely admit, without going into details, that the newer methods are an advance upon the old; but the new methods evidently have their limits and faults.

Take phonics, for instance. The system of teaching the vowel and consonant sounds is certainly an advance upon no system at all; but although the discritical marks are, with the assistance of the teacher, of some service in arriving at the pronunciation of each vowel sound, with its differences of sound, the phonic system, in my opinion, fails utterly to pieces when it attempts to give us the consonant sounds. The barbaric jargon, the uncouth sounds that a class is taught to repeat in chorus are, to my thinking, a poor preparation for the study of the language. Shakespeare, above all our great poets, has shown the nervous vigor and beauty of the language; and although not one of the greatest verbal exponents of his own works, he no doubt insisted, when lessee of Drury Lane Theater, that the oral expression should be equally beautiful with the written expression. Did he not tell the players to pronounce their parts trippingly on the tongue? How is this advice acted up to by the teachers? The "r" sound is the most uncouth of all the consonants, and instead of softening it, they further emphasize it by a prolonged and hideous er-r-r-r, giving it the West of England pronunciation. Could the shade of Shakespeare revisit the earth and enter a class room, I could well understand its exclamations in reference to the language, "To what base uses has it come."

The very simple system of teaching the vowel sounds adopted in Chambers' Etymological English Dictionary, a number of years ago, I am inclined to think would be sufficient for all purposes with the aid of oral instruction, such as is given in phonics.

On three or four occasions I attended the Nature Study class. The system of teaching in this is evidently capable of indefinite improvement, and is a long way behind the old method. In the old method a class would be taken into the meadows, lanes and heaths of the country, and would be invited to pluck specimens of various kinds, and the teacher would then explain to what order they belonged and give every information about them. In the new method it is a study of nature with nature conspicuous by its absence. Nor is it a study of botany, for there was no attempt at classification. Morning after morning a whole series of questions were asked by the teacher and haphazard answers were given in the absence of the objects themselves. There was not the slightest excuse for this dry-a-dust method, inasmuch as the school is located in beautiful grounds, where a great variety of plants and trees are growing.

Nor did I find that the method of teaching geography was any particular advance upon the old system. The teacher imparted his information by the use of the globe. On one occasion he illustrated the movement of the moon around the earth. This he did by telling the pupils to imagine that the globe represented the earth, whilst he walked around the globe with a basket to represent the moon. This did not represent the moon's movement in the slightest degree, nor did it in any way indicate the fact that the moon turns on its axis in the same time that it completes its orbit. I mentioned this to the teacher when the class was over. He had announced that he would tell the class some more about the moon the next morning, but when the morning arrived I found that the moon had suddenly dropped out of the firmament, and was not again heard of. It was perhaps as well the teacher did not attempt to give an illustration of the earth's movements, inasmuch as they are as complex as those of the moon. Surely an elementary knowledge of astronomy is essential in teaching geography.

The teacher of the Elementary English class did his duty right well, and I was not surprised to hear that he had the largest mixed school in the Islands, and was one of the most successful teachers. His method of teaching grammar, and the method generally, is decided advance upon the old system, inasmuch as a free use is made of the blackboard instead of relying so much upon book learning. His method, too, of teaching writing was excellent; but this was his own idea and not obtained from any formulated method.

In the Primary Reading class the lady teacher's heart was evidently in her work. Her advice to the pupils was of the abstract value, but her instructions, it struck me, were not the outcome of a formulated method. They were simply the result of her own observation.

The teacher for this class, on another occasion, had not arrived, so the Director undertook the duty. Through-out the sum and substance of his remarks was, "Get at the thought." This was all very well for a man who was

unexpectedly called upon to take a class. I looked upon it as so much padding, and that he would have done very much better had he prepared himself. But when he the next morning hammered away on the same theme, I naturally asked myself, "What amount of thought is to be 'got at' from the baby sentences of 'the dog barked,' 'the cat mewed,' and 'the cow jumped over the moon'?" It would have been infinitely more to the point to give the pupils lessons in reading. There are remarkably few good oral readers. Oral reading has been sadly neglected in the past, and the new schools apparently make no better provision for its teaching.

Now for the new books. Take the grammar in use at the high grade schools—"English Grammar and Composition," by Swinton. The author or compiler claims it to be a great advance upon the old style. It is an advantage only in hair-splitting classification. This our friends the Yankees apparently revel in and carry to an absurd extent. The author pulverizes the language into atoms and then endeavors to find rules for each infinitesimal particle. I mentioned this to one of the gentlemen I met at the summer school, and he said:

"Yes, it is like breaking an arm off Minerva in order to discover the beauties of the statue."

I look upon the work as a literary curiosity. It is excellent for philologists, but philologists are the few. A grammar is required for the many. How many adults, apart from teachers, remember even the simpler rules of grammar? What need, then, of this endless and tedious classification? I myself learned from "Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar," a book about one-fourth the bulk of the more pretentious tome embodying the new method. I find in perusing the new grammar that it does not assist me to write or speak any better English than I learned under the old system.

On one occasion I listened for a little while to a gentleman who was teaching the English Grammar class. He had written on the blackboard, "I am that person." He wished to know whether the word "person" was in the first person or the third. His own idea was that it was in the third person, but one of the teachers thought it was in the first person. The teacher of the class then wrote another short sentence to further illustrate his meaning, and finally he wrote "I am he." This proved his point beyond all quibble. From his own statement this question had dropped up at the previous meeting of the class. It had therefore exercised the minds of teacher and pupils through portions of two lessons.

But after all, does it matter the flutter of a fan whether that person he deemed to be in the first person or the third? No rule of grammar is infringed. It is only the ever-tedious classification that is at stake.

Next as to the new aids—the lectures. The lectures on the History of Education were excellent and valuable, but these lectures cannot be claimed to be the outcome of the new methods, inasmuch as the lecturer had received his education and was trained under the old system.

The other lecturer was Mr. Dresslar. On one occasion he gave us a discourse on that he was pleased to term geography. His peculiar advice to the teachers was that in teaching geography they should impress upon the minds of the children the necessity of their leading noble lives, and always have a high standard before them. The lecturer had spoken highly of the teacher of geography class at the summer school. I attended four of these classes, but I found that he did not once attempt to tack a moral precept to a latitudinal or longitudinal line, nor did he fix one on the highest mountain or end one floating down one of the longest rivers of the world. He had evidently a greater knowledge of the fitness of things. A man who would do this would perhaps, in teaching Euclid's Geometry, read us a homily or give us a quotation from "Valey's Theology" at the end of each problem. The homily may be good in its way, but it would not help a lad much over the *pains du minium*. Another peculiar bit of advice of this expounder of geography was that you should teach the child to be not as you are, but to be better than you are. How is a teacher to do this? Children are naturally imitative. To prevent this imitation it would be necessary for the teacher to give his pupils the same sort of advice as a drinking, swearing, fox-hunting person of a by-gone generation was credited with giving his flock—"Don't do as I do. Do as I tell thee." I could mention other peculiar instances, but perhaps the two I have mentioned will suffice to show the tendency of the professor's discourses to run into claptrap. His experiments with the weights were interesting, and of educational value; but perhaps it would be as well for him to vary them, when next he pays Honolulu a visit, by bringing a rope and a balancing pole, and give us an illustration of the poise of the human body on the tight and slack ropes. This would be of equal interest and educational value with his weight experiments. It would serve, too, to prove beyond a doubt upon what frail basis a man may stand, and yet pose as an important figure.

It is my candid opinion that a teacher would get far more practical information and intelligent insight into the methods of teaching from a careful perusal of John Swett's invaluable work than he would from a thousand lectures of the Dresslar type. Mr. Swett gives us not his own highly intelligent and practical views, but he quotes freely from the greatest thinkers past and present. Mr. Dresslar, in his discourse on "geography," never made a single quotation, nor did he in the fragments of other discourses that I summoned up patience to listen to. It was nothing but Dresslar from beginning to end. This complete reliance upon his own knowledge and experience, and shunning all authorities, gave his lectures a strong flavor of empiricism. So much for the new General Pedagogy, with Mr. Dresslar as an exponent. I am, etc.

GEO F. JESSETT.

Oct. 11

Mrs. Bellamy Stores of Cincinnati is the originator of the famous Rockwood ware. She is said to be still managing the pottery herself.

## New Comet.

PASADENA, Sept. 23.—Dr. Lewis Swift, astronomer in charge of the Mt. Lowe observatory and discoverer of comets, was interviewed today in regard to his latest find, and said:

"At sunset on Sunday last I saw an unknown luminous object with the naked eye about one degree east of the sun. Examining it with an opera glass a faint companion was visible. Both were seen by all the visitors at the hotel. My first thought was that it might be a small fire on the mountain, but a moment's observation dispelled this idea, for one-half the sun was below and one-half above the mountain and the object was still above the sun. It was also seen to descend and set, as did the sun four minutes previously.

"Last evening I essayed to examine them with the four and one-half inch comet-seeker, but did not succeed until one-half the sun had sunk below the mountain, when it became visible, but whether it was the bright or the faint one I cannot tell. It is not an unheard of thing for a comet to break into a number of pieces, and of course it might be a case of this kind. Through the telescope it was no brighter than when seen with the naked eye on Sunday. I infer it was the companion. This time it was north of the sun instead of east as before. It was a strange affair.

"I hardly know what to make of it, but that it was a comet is certain. Both seem to be growing fainter. Such a discovery has been made on two or three occasions before."

IN 1861  
William McKinley was upholding his country's honor—and he's doing it yet!



## Bind Mr. Jessett.

MR. EDITOR: A total eclipse of the moon is the first principle of the "new methods" violated, a misstatement Mr. Jessett. The following combination of the above items will correct impressions I with some twenty others, saw the moon reappear as promised, saw it make a proper revolution around the earth and a proper rotation on its axis. And it was well illustrated Mr. Jessett failed to "observe" care fully, or was absent which amounts to the same thing. Possibly he was looking for that banian tree with several principal stems.

ANOTHER OBSERVER AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

## Census.

According to the census returns from Kauai the population of the island is about 3500 more than when last enumerated. The increase is mainly in the Waimea district.

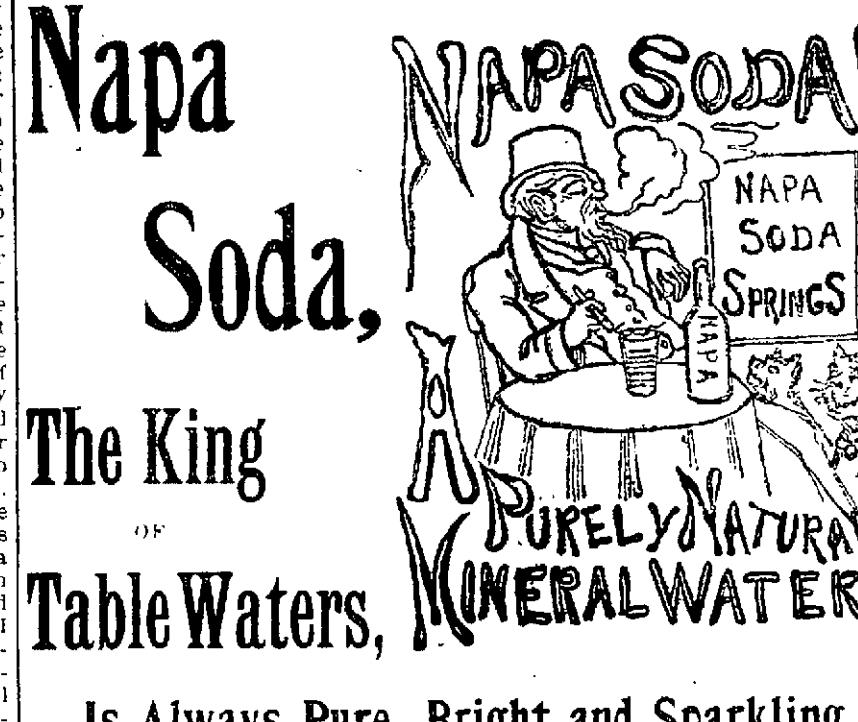
Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz... "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IN 1861  
This is what William J. Bryan was doing—and he's doing it yet!



## THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

—Harpers Weekly



Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

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Sole Agents for the Islands.

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